

COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 7.—Cotton futures opened steady, January 34.00; March 34.45; May 34.75; July 33.48; October 28.10.

ALBANY-DECATUR DAILY

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VOLUME XI

ALBANY, ALABAMA, MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1924

NUMBER 266

WEATHER

Washington, Jan. 7.—Alabama: Fair tonight and Tuesday with slow rising temperature.

FIVE NEGROES CONFESS IN AXE MURDER CASES

South's Cold Wave Seems To Have Spent Its Force

BIG DAMAGE DONE

HERE BY THE COLD

People Are Relieved as Back of Cold Snap Is Broken

PLUMBERS BUSY DURING SUNDAY

Coldest Weather Here in Recent Years, Records Show

(Associated Press)

Weather Bureau Record Equalled

The cold wave Saturday night equalled the record since the establishment of the local weather bureau in 1913, Mrs. A. H. Irons, observer, announced Monday. The thermometer dropped to two above Saturday night. The same record was made on the night of December 31, 1921. Other records here were: three above in January, 1919; eight above in 1917.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 7.—Three people were seriously burned in Savannah from open fires during the present cold weather. They are: Mr. and Mrs. George A. Pannel and Ruby Mitchell, a five-year-old gypsy child. The Mitchell child was badly burned when she stumbled and fell on a charcoal fire.

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 7.—The cold wave that hovered over the United States today swished its tail over Cuba forcing the temperature down to 62 degrees this morning and leaving Havana dripping under a slightly more than four inches of rain that has fallen in the past 36 hours of almost steady downpour.

The high winds swept spray over the sea wall along Havana's waterfront driveway and battered some small boats to pieces, but was not strong enough to damage the larger craft.

Considerable relief was felt by Twin City people this morning with the announcement from the official local weather bureau that the mercury had risen from 2 degrees above zero up to 15 degrees above. Instead of the streets being well nigh deserted as was the case Sunday and Saturday evening, it now appears "business as usual." It is especially a busy time with the repair people among the plumbers. The plumbers are said to have many residents on their waiting lists, who could not be served on Sunday. The present cold snap came as a surprise.

About the time Twin City residents stopped requiring as to the fate of a cold wave promised by the weather man several days ago, a sure-enough cold blast struck them. The weather was cold Friday night, but not sufficiently so to cause alarm or to cause the people to make much preparation for the really arctic cold felt Sunday morning, and by many all throughout Saturday night.

As night came on Saturday the mercury began to fall rapidly and the "wise weather prophets began to shake their heads and to mumble to themselves that after all the weather man must have been right in predicting a very cold season.

Few people appeared on the streets Saturday night, and automobiles were conspicuous by their absence.

As Saturday night wore on, all who could hear, if awake, could hear the "snap" of the house timbers, and those who went about "seeking trouble" in the form of frozen water pipes found plenty of that variety.

When Sunday morning's seven o'clock hour had arrived, Mrs. A. H. Irons, of the local federal weather bureau stated old man Mercury had fallen to just 2 degrees above the zero mark. This information brought out the further fact, that on Sunday morning the weather was just 17 degrees colder than on Saturday when the official reading was 19 above zero.

On the 4th day of January, 1919, the mercury came close to zero, but not in 2 degrees of nothing, as was the case Sunday.

Of course, way back in 1899, the year so many orange trees were killed by cold in Florida, and when, according to old residents, the mercury went down about a dozen points below zero in this section, the people had colder weather, but that was 24 years ago.

It is said the present cold wave came from the Canadian Rocky Mountains but without discussion as to its origin

(Continued on page 2)

INDICTED WOMAN IN KLAN KILLING



Mrs. Margaret Weaver has been indicted in Atlanta, Ga., as an accessory to the murder of Captain W. C. Coburn, Atlanta attorney, for which Philip H. Fox, former Ku Klux Klan editor, has been sentenced to life imprisonment. Mrs. Weaver is said to have been a close friend of the slayer.

ALBANY'S SCHOOLS RE-OPEN MONDAY

In his address at the opening of the Albany high school this morning, the newly appointed Superintendent, Charles D. Wade, outlined his plans and policies for the coming term, and expressed pleasure at the evident intention of pupils, teachers and citizens to cooperate with him in every way possible. Prof. Wade reminded his hearers in the outset, of how he came to the Albany high school from the country many years ago and continued his studies for a number of years.

The speaker stated that his interest in the success of the schools of Albany had always been real and abiding ever since he was a student here. In speaking of his policies, Prof. Wade stated that he hoped to make them constructive and progressive, and asked that every teacher continue to do his or her work as in the past and that in the fullest sense. The superintendent stated he wished to encourage all to be punctual and prompt and pains taking in all the school duties.

Rival Factions of Women in Battle

(Associated Press)

ALLIANCE, O., Jan. 7.—Mrs. Mary Benadum, of Alliance district organizer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Ku Klux Klan, today is suffering from a nervous shock as result of a pitched battle here Saturday night between rival factions of the woman's organizations which took large cordons of police to quell.

Another woman, whose name was not learned, was said to have been injured seriously in the disturbance. It is understood the trouble was the outgrowth of a long standing feud between rival factions of the woman's organizations. Mrs. Benadum was one of the leaders of the rival groups.

Miss Ruth Weaver Slightly Injured

Miss Ruth Weaver, daughter of J. H. Weaver, president of the Albany Broom factory is resting well today following an automobile accident when the car driven by Miss Weaver collided with another car at the intersection of Moulton street and Second avenue, about five o'clock Saturday afternoon. The car driven by Miss Weaver was badly smashed, but excepting slight injuries to Miss Weaver no one was hurt.

ATLANTA MOTORIST SWIMS TO SAFETY

Harry Glass, an employee of the local Wolf Chevrolet company, arrived here about midnight Sunday with a wrecked automobile which he had taken from the over-flow waters of the Elk river near Bethel, Tenn. The car was the property of Joe Matthews who late Friday evening, on the advice of a farmer living near the Elk river, drove his automobile forward toward the river despite the fierce overflow waters caused by recent rains. As the water was over the road way it was impossible for Mr. Matthews or his farmer friend to see the ugly wash-out, made through the fill-road just south of the fast flowing river. And the moment the car went into the wash out the treacherous flood carried it down stream and so rapidly that Mr. Matthews barely escaped with his life by swimming through the cold turbid stream to dry land.

Mr. Matthews was taken to Athens, and when he felt sufficiently recovered came to Albany and secured the promise of Mr. Glass to rescue and repair his car. Mr. Matthews is now in Atlanta where he is employed.

Mr. Glass stated Monday that when he had hitched four large mules to the car, which had floated 60 feet down stream from the point where it was wrecked, they would not pull together, and that finally he attached the disabled car to a well equipped automobile which promptly pulled the Matthews car to the main road.

T. C. Almon Acts as Cullman Solicitor

Owing to illness in his family, District Solicitor D. C. Almon is serving the Morgan County court here, while T. C. Almon, Morgan County Solicitor will assist in holding the court now in session at Cullman. Attorney General Harwell Davis appointed T. C. Almon as special circuit court solicitor, and asked him to report in Cullman Monday, upon receiving word of the illness of Mrs. D. C. Almon.

Church Is Damaged Slightly by Fire

Two fires occurred in Albany Sunday afternoon, one at the St. Paul's Evangelical church and the other in the residence of W. B. Dye, No. 1314 3rd avenue South.

The fire at the Lutheran Church threatened great damage, but was extinguished before there was great loss.

James Nichols Is Called to Reward

On Tuesday funeral services for James Madison Nichols, 63, will be held at the family residence in East Albany by Rev. J. H. Hitt with interment in the city cemetery. Mr. Nichols was highly respected here and leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

STATES BARREN OF GUNS FOR REBELS

Revolutionists to Find Scant Material for Campaign Here

DEPARTMENT YET OPPOSING PLANS

Manufacturer Would Take All Chances in Shipments

(Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Attempts by agents of the Mexican revolutionary group to purchase munitions in the United States are expected by officials here to bring little, if any, assistance to the de la Huerta forces in their effort to overthrow the Obregon government.

The supply of military rifles and ammunition in the hands of private concerns is thought to be insufficient to meet the needs of the revolution. It is also regarded as unlikely that any American manufacturer would enter into a transaction, known to be in conflict with the policy of his government.

The department of justice reiterated the department's attitude in a telegram last night to its agents in New Orleans, where representatives of the military group were reported to be negotiating for the purchase of munitions.

Quoting the secretary of state, the message states that although there is no embargo on the shipment of war material to Mexico, such shipments are being discouraged and that moreover private concerns making such shipments, do so entirely at their own risk.

An American manufacturer who might be inclined to deal with the revolutionists, it is pointed out in some quarters, would face the likelihood of such transaction affecting adversely any bids subsequently submitted by him for government contracts and he also would be confronted by the possibility of an embargo, which the president has announced he would proclaim if he found it advisable.

Falls on Ice and Breaks Her Arm

Miss Freda Leeman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Leeman, of Seventh avenue, West Albany, is suffering with a broken arm as a result of a fall upon a sheet of ice upon which Miss Leeman fell as she crossed the street near Seventh avenue. A number of others were playing on the ice Sunday afternoon and about 4:30 o'clock Miss Leeman was watching the others slide about on the surface of the ice, when her feet slipped and she fell fracturing her left arm near the wrist. Last summer due to a fall, Miss Leeman fractured the same arm near the elbow.

Mrs. Petty to Be Buried on Tuesday

Funeral services for Mrs. Alice May Petty, who died suddenly at the residence of her husband, Otto C. Petty, in West Albany at 6:45 o'clock Sunday evening, are announced for 11 o'clock Tuesday at the First Christian church where the deceased was a faithful and valued member. The deceased is survived by an infant son, two other children and her husband. News of the passing of Mrs. Petty was received with great sorrow by her many friends and those of her husband. The interment will be in the city cemetery following the funeral services which are to be conducted by Rev. Noble R. Edwards, pastor of the First Christian church. The pallbearers announced are: Thomas Woodard, Marvin Rankin, E. D. Whitman, B. A. Turner, W. A. Hill and S. I. Nichols.

National Officer W. C. T. U. to Speak

Woman's Christian Temperance Union members here are looking forward with great interest to January 17 when Mrs. Maud B. Perkins, of New York, secretary of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will make an address on "Law Enforcement." An effort will be made to secure one of the large auditoriums of the Twin-Cities for the address of Mrs. Perkins.

BAND TO REHEARSE

The regular band rehearsal of the Albany-Decatur concert band will open this evening at 7 o'clock.

AMERICAN PEACE AWARD IS MADE

Plan Given to End War But Name of Author Still Withheld

NATION TO VOTE ON ITS MERITS

\$50,000 Awarded to the Winner of Bok Peace Effort

(Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—American peace award last night announced that plan number 1,469 had been adjudged the best of 22,165 entered in competition for the \$100,000 offered by Edward K. Bok, Philadelphia publisher, for the best practical plan by which the United States might cooperate with other nations to prevent war.

In its essence this plan proposes first that the United States immediately should enter the Permanent Court of International Justice, endorsed by the late President Harding, and second, without becoming a member of the League of Nations as at present constituted, should offer to cooperate with the League under conditions, as a body of mutual counsel.

The identity of the author is unknown to the jury of award and policy committee, except one delegated member. The authorship will not be disclosed until a nationwide referendum has been taken to determine whether the plans meet with the support of Americans. This probably will not be until early next month.

Fifty thousand dollars is awarded the winner immediately. The rest of the prize goes to him if the country gives the plan its support.

FULL TEXT OF PLAN

The complete manuscript of Plan No. 1,469, "Providing for Cooperation between the United States and other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world" is given below, including the author's reasoning:

PLAN NUMBER 1469.

There is not room for more than one organization to promote international cooperation.

Five-sixths of all nations, including about four-fifths of mankind, have already created a world-organization, the purpose of which is "to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security."

Those nations cannot and will not abandon this system which has now been actively operating for three and a half years. If leading members of the United States government ever had serious hopes that another association of nations could be formed, such hopes were dispelled during the Washington Conference by plain intimations from other Powers that there is not room for more than one organization like the League of Nations.

The States outside the organized world are not of such a character that the United States could hope to cooperate with them for the purpose named.

Therefore, the only possible path to cooperation in which the United States can take an increasing share is that which leads toward some form of agreement with the world as now organized, called the League of Nations.

By sheer force of social international gravitation, such cooperation becomes inevitable.

The United States has already gone far in cooperation with the League of Nations.

The United States government, theoretically maintaining a policy of isolation, has actually gone far, since March 4, 1921, toward "cooperation with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world."

The most familiar part of the story is the work of the Washington Conference, wherein President Harding's Administration made a beginning of naval disarmament, opened to China a prospect of rehabilitation and joined with Great Britain, Japan and France to make the Pacific Ocean worthy of its name.

Later came the recommendation that the United States should adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Not long after that action President Harding wrote to Bishop Gailor: "I do not believe any man can confront the responsibility of a President of the United States and yet adhere to the idea that it is possible for our country to maintain an attitude of isolation and aloofness in the world."

But since the proposed admission to the Permanent Court would bring this country into close contact at one time and point with the League of Nations, and since such action is strenuously opposed for exactly that reason, it is pertinent to inquire not only how much cooperation with the League and

(Continued on page 4)

Gen. Saltzman Is Head of Signal Corps.



Major-General Charles M. Saltzman has just taken up his duties as chief signal officer of the United States Army, succeeding Major-General George J. Squier, noted scientist, who has retired. General Saltzman was signal officer of the Second Corps Area, Governors Island, New York harbor, with the rank of Colonel.

FORBES ATTACKED AGAIN BY O'RYAN

(Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Charges that Charles B. Forbes, director of the veterans' bureau, was a leading actor in an established conspiracy to defraud the government are made by John F. O'Ryan of New York, general counsel, in his report to the Senate veterans' committee.

"In developing this inquiry," General O'Ryan said, "it has been conclusively established by the testimony of witnesses, by documentary evidence and by the corroborative effects of numerous tell-tale circumstances that were brought out, that fraud and corruption existed in the bureau."

After summarizing hospital contracts and other operations of the bureau, O'Ryan declared that "further investigation by the department of justice, following the leads developed by this investigation, should turn up other instances of corrupt transactions negotiated by Forbes and other members in the bureau."

One conspiracy to which Forbes was charged by O'Ryan with being a party, was "that developed having for its object the award by the director to favored contractors of contracts for the construction of hospitals."

Others named as parties to this conspiracy were C. B. Horley, of Tacoma, Wash.; J. W. Thompson, of St. Louis; contractor; the late James W. Black, of Chicago; and Elias H. Mortimer, of Philadelphia, the chief witness against Forbes.

S. A. Hays Laid to Rest at Old Home

The remains of S. A. Hays, 67, who died Sunday morning at 4:25 o'clock at his late residence, No. 1521, 6th avenue South, Albany were sent to his old home at Prosperity, Tennessee, today. Mr. Hays is survived by his wife and a number of children.

Grow Moustaches To Halt Hair Bobs

(Associated Press)

HATTIESBURG, Miss., Jan. 7.—Forty young men, students at Mississippi Normal college here, a coeducational institution, announced they had agreed to grow moustaches to offset the craze of hair bobbing among the girl students.

Carolina Banker Is Shot to Death

(Associated Press)

SUMPTER, S. C., Jan. 7.—Dr. Archie China, 58, vice president of the First National bank of Sumpter, was found dead in the bathroom of his home at 8:30 o'clock this morning with a bullet wound in his head. No weapon could be found, however, either in the bathroom or adjoining rooms.

RAIL OFFICIAL ILL

(Associated Press)

ROCHESTER, Minn., Jan. 7.—W. A. Winborne, president of the Central of Georgia railroad is in a critical condition at the Mayo clinic at this city.

DRUG USED TO GET SUSPECTS' STORIES

Crime Wave Is Believed to Have Ended in Birmingham

STATEMENTS ARE SIGNED

Three Others Sought in Central Alabama by Officers

(Associated Press)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 7.—Birmingham's "axe murder" wave is believed by Solicitor James G. Davis, of the Jefferson county circuit court, to be at an end, with the arrest of five persons who have, according to this official, made five confessions to participating in many of the 44 attacks which resulted in 24 deaths, within the past three years.

A drug was employed, the Solicitor said, in the examination of the five persons, but in each case, the statement of the persons talking while under its influence, was corroborated while the prisoners were in a normal mental state.

The five persons making statements are: Peyton Johnson, Odell Jackson, his wife, Pearl Jackson, Fred Glover and John Reed, all negroes.

The solicitor said they had signed statements admitting participation in eight homicides and many of the attacks, and he believed the entire list of killings and attacks could be traced to the syndicate represented by those persons under arrest.

The alleged leader of the gang and two other persons are still at large, with officers said to be on their heels in Central Alabama.

According to Solicitor Davis, statements included in the signed document indicated the five persons were members of an organization which drew lots to choose the executioner of planned murders.

The confessions were said by the solicitor to embrace statements concerning crimes which had not been made public heretofore.

The solicitor said the use of drugs on the prisoners was a pronounced success from the standpoint of the criminologist. Its administration was performed by a local surgeon in the presence of witnesses. No attempt was made to influence the prisoner mentally while under the influence of the drug, it was stated.

While in normal condition, the prisoners were said by the solicitor to have made statements corroborating those made while under the influence of the drug.

The purpose of the organization, aside from robbery, was not clearly determined, although it is believed that it had some further objects which are being investigated.

Pastors' Union in Regular Meeting

At a meeting of the pastors' union of Morgan county held today at the Railroad Y. M. C. A., Dr. James D. Hunter, pastor of the Central Methodist church of Albany, was put on the program of the next meeting and asked to speak on the subject: "The Attitude of the Church Toward Fundamentalism and Modernism."

The program committee appointed Monday by the president of the union, Rev. Noble R. Edwards, consists of the following members: Dr. C. C. Davison, Rev. A. N. Penland and Dr. J. D. Hunter.

Dr. Hunter was not present at the meeting Monday. The committee on resolutions to act until the next regular meeting of the union: Dr. James D. Wallace, Rev. S. D. Monroe and Dr. J. D. Hunter. The following were added to the committee on Sabbath Observance in addition to Dr. L. F. Goodwin, already a member: Rev. S. D. Monroe and Dr. C. C. Davison.

Three Bandits Rob Couple of Jewels

(Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Three bandits today forced entrance into the fashionable Seventh avenue apartment of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Richmond, took jewels valued at \$10,000 and fled. The robbery was carried out in a manner similar to that perpetrated last Thursday in the 79th street apartment of David Palter, where \$4,000 in jewelry was taken.

RIVER STAGE

Chattanooga, twenty-one, clear, Bridgeport, fifteen, five, clear, Gunterville, twenty-six, clear, all falling.

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Whereas our far away ancestors worshiped the sun, our modern scientists propose to make Old Sol a slave to mankind.

As the sands of the hour glass run low at night, better go to sleep, or else presently insomnia will come to stay.

Books may be dry, but a library to one's memory would be better than a cold stone monument a mile high.

Much posthumous publicity will come to the unlucky tippler who dies of poison liquor, but what good will notoriety do, will it soothe the "dull cold heart of death?"

THE DIXMUDE FATE DETERMINED

The finding of parts of the "Dixmude" in the Mediterranean sea a few days ago, and the identification of a body a few miles off the coast of Sicily a few days ago would seem to end the mystery as to the fate of the giant flyer and her crew. This great air ship held the world's record for sustained flight, and was thought to be almost as safe in the air as its owners believed the "Titanic" was on water. The "Dixmude" was lost sight of on December 21 as she left the African coast bound for France. It is said that for a week people in all parts of the lands bordering on the Great Sea looked for the air ship almost constantly after the fear became general that she was lost. There were all kinds of stories going the rounds as to what could be the matter with the air ship. Some suggested there might have been a mutiny among its large crew. Others said the ship's fuel had become exhausted, also that the crew's rations were exhausted. When the body was found off Sicily was identified as the commander of the ship hopes were entertained for a time at least, that part of the crew of some forty men would be found alive, but with the recent discovery of wreckage from the giant of the air it is now believed not one of the ill-fated ship remains to tell the tale. Should one or more of the crew appear alive, the story they could tell

In so far as the "Dixmude" was a war ship, and in so far as it was built originally by the Germans to use in the World war against America, omitting for a moment the suffering and death of the crew, the world will care little for the destruction of a vessel that had such a terrible mission.

Coming just at the time America is planning to send a giant dirigible in quest of the pole, the fate of the "Dixmude" should come as a warning to the makers and to those who will sail America's giant air ship.

WEATHERBOUND PEOPLE CAN TAKE TIME TO THINK THINGS OVER

During the cold days, when many citizens are weatherbound, when only a few automobiles are parked where scores appear standing during the warmer days, is a good time for all hands to have a stock-taking time. Regarding material things, beginning with the humble but industrious hen, it might cause some to seriously consider stocking their farms, and possibly their lots with a good variety of chickens as soon as opportunity offers, to reflect on the present high prices for poultry products. In this connection, it is a fact that one woman near Austinville recently deposited close to \$100 in a local bank, with the remark that the money was made on chickens, from part of one month's sale of eggs. What this woman did other women and men can do.

A number are relishing the thought that demon boll weevil "got hissen" when zero weather came, and that cotton farming will be profitable this coming year. Maybe so. It is to be devoutly hoped the weevil has had a very definite and serious setback. But in case he has not, why not

farm experts advise, then if the weevil should happen to have weathered the cold weather, there will still be other resources than the cotton patch.

Those who are going in for big corn crops, doubtless reflect that the recent freeze will make the land more tillable and more productive; but in case the corn crop is not large enough to make a money crop, to feed what corn is made to hogs would prove a valuable business arrangement.

The freeze will cause many to think, when they pass over roads cut all to pieces, and almost impassible, that after all if we are to keep up with the times, the county must have "faster" roads.

Among the big encouraging thoughts to Southerners in these times, when reports come from the North of the mercury being down around 40 degrees below zero, with men and cattle freezing, that the South provides so much mild good weather most of the year for doing business, with only a few days now and then when the mercury falls below the freezing point.

PRESIDENT AMERICAN BANKERS' ASS'N SAME OPINION AS UNDERWOOD

Walter W. Head, of Omaha, Neb., president of the American Bankers' Association, has given a statement of the paramount problem viewed by him as a business man and financier, and it is absolutely a parallel to the analysis of the statement made by Senator Underwood. That is, the restoration of a normal foreign market is the big undertaking of 1924, and on its accomplishment depends the measure of prosperity that may come to the United States; that while the surplus sold abroad is but a fraction of our total production, restoration of foreign trade relations is essential to the restoration of a higher tide of prosperity.

Senator Underwood pointed out last fall in several of his speeches that this foreign trade had one of its greatest effects on the agricultural producers, and gave as the reason for the distressful condition of wheat growers the lack of a market abroad. There are empty stomachs across the waters—millions and millions of them—but the owners of those empty stomachs have no money, no credit, no hope—and therefore they cannot take the surplus wheat of the United States, and that undisposed surplus has been sufficient to sag the market here below the cost of profitable production.

The sagacious senator argued for such an attitude by the United States as would aid in the restoration of peace, commerce, credit, and hope in Europe, and asserted unequivocally that the United States could do these things without at all becoming embroiled or involved in the hates, passions, squabbles or military balances of power there. He has not been asked for details, but a plan of action is easily conceivable which would definitely throw the influence of the United States on the side of peace and order which would have an immediate effect in the way of pointing out the path of hope those people.

Hope and confidence restored, there would come credit, effort, ambition and the will to go ahead. Now they are in a hopeless dead-eddy, tossed by the heaving waves of circumstances, unable to make headway, and getting nowhere. There is no port in view, no chart to lay the course, no sun of hope to take position by.

As Senator Underwood is quoted as saying: "It is quite possible to throw a rope to a drowning man without at all becoming involved in his feuds with his neighbors, endorsing his religious views or standing sponsor for him in all his subsequent conduct. The main thing is to save him." And if the United States can so exert itself as to save Europe and thereby restore the great market for our surplus production, that surplus which means prosperity for us if absorbed and paid for, and stagnation extending back to even the remote farms if it is not so disposed, is obviously the course of sane self-interest—that enlightened self-interest which is the mainspring of so much of civilization's gains, to follow such a course which Senator Underwood has visualized clearly.

The League of Nations as first proposed was not acceptable to America in all its particulars or workings; but its object of acting as stabilizer for peace is generally acceptable. The complaint has been of the method, not the end to be attained, the latter being universally approved. When Senator Underwood is asked for his plan, or when it becomes opportune for him to present it, doubtless it will be such a course as will preserve the ancient traditions of this people in the avoidance of foreign entanglements, and at the same time enable the United States to play the part of the good Samaritan, and discharge its duty to humanity, as well as serve the more material interests of

LARGE CROWD HEARS DR. STEELE AT THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

The coming of Dr. Samuel A. Steele to be pastor of the First Methodist church of Decatur from his home in Mansfield, La., on Sunday drew the congregations of the First Presbyterian, the First Baptist and the First Methodist churches into one service Sunday night at Dr. Steele's church, when a hearty welcome was given the distinguished divine. The first discourse by Dr. Steele since coming here was Sunday morning, when he preached on the Holy Spirit. Dr. Steele said in a preliminary way, that until he found Bishop W. A. Candler had "lapsed" him he thought he was through serving regular charges, but added that it was a great pleasure to be named as pastor of the First Methodist church and that he was trusting and believing that God's hand was in the call.

The congregation was reminded of the impotency of many organizations unless the Holy Spirit directed their activities.

"I used to be pestered a good deal with many organizations when I was serving churches regularly, as pastor, and I understand there are still more organizations now than ever before."

The preacher reminded that "none were allowed to be in need" during the days of the early church, and it was explained that the work of the Holy Spirit made such a state of affairs possible.

Dr. Steele read from Acts 18th chapter beginning with the 24th verse: "And a certain Jew named Apollos, born at Alexandria, an eloquent man, and mighty in the scriptures came to Ephesus." Dr. Steele then read on through the 18th chapter and into the 19th chapter to where about 12 men were said to have been given the Holy Spirit following a certain visit to

Ephesus of St. Paul.

Dr. Steele took as his text: Have ye received the Holy Ghost? adding that he preferred to omit the familiar words, "since ye believed," "as an element of time is brought in by the use of the words." The speaker also added that he understood the three words omitted did not appear in the original. The speaker contrasted the preaching at Ephesus of Paul and Apollos. It was shown that the twelve laymen who received the Holy Spirit must have been a great aid to Paul at Ephesus, the congregation being reminded that where the baptism of the Holy Spirit had been received "Outfit boards and cards" were not found.

"We have a lot of people" said Dr. Steele "who have been baptized and who have joined the church, who if asked the direct question, 'Have ye received the Holy Spirit,' will either evade the question or ask you what you meant." The new pastor said that for a time his Sunday morning sermons would be on the office and work of the Holy Spirit and that in his first sermon he would only mention "a few fundamental things about the Holy Spirit. In the first place the Holy Ghost is a person, not an influence, and is to be worshipped as the third person in the trinity. In the second place the Holy Spirit was made the source of all spiritual life." The measure of the Spirit's blessing is our willingness and capacity for receiving Him" said the preacher.

Dr. Steele said miracles were happening every day just as in the early church, but that most of them had reference to "moral transformation, the speaker adding that he was glad some of the miraculous manifestations had passed away. Dr. Steele said the indwelling of the Holy Spirit enabled professed Christians to answer the direct question:

"Are you saved?" in a direct and positive manner. The Holy Spirit makes the third, bold, the uncertain, definite the despondent happy, the luke-warm zealous, and the tightwad, generous.

"The consciousness of spiritual treasures makes it easy to let loose of material things."

At the close of his sermon Dr. Steele prayed earnestly making a touching reference to the late Dr. James A. Duncan to whose work the new minister has succeeded.

Big Damage Done Here by the Cold

(Continued from page 1)

an agree a man-sized cold wave struck here Saturday night.

In a business way the plumbers were the first to feel the effects of the freeze, with them and with the many people who employed them, business picked up in a hurry. The fact that Sunday happened to come at the same time the cold wave arrived had little to do with the activities of the people who were ice bound amid cracking water pipes and fires and explosions due to heat applied to cold in injudicious ways. One cooking stove boiler is definitely known to have exploded, and as for the number of broken water pipes, they are legion. It is said some are resolved to fit their homes, as if they were living near the arctic circle instead of in the "Sunny South."

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 7.—The cold wave throughout the Southern states has today appeared to have spent its force. Rising temperatures from zero to above the freezing mark were indicated in reports received here.

The wave passed over Florida last night, with Havana, Cuba, reporting early today that the temperature there had fallen to 62. Orlando, Florida, reported freezing weather there last night.

No damage to the citrus crop in Southern Florida was reported. Jacksonville reported a temperature of 22 early this morning.

With a temperature of 16 degrees reached at 7 a. m. at Macon, Thomasville and Atlanta, weather stations throughout Georgia were on the lookout for normal weather within the next few days.

The same general conditions are prevailing over Alabama and other southern states.

Recalls Cold Wave

The cold weather in this section February 13, 1899 was vividly recalled by Captain J. H. Peebles, of Moorsville, here as he was on his way to Winter Haven, Fla., for a month's stay. Mr. Peebles said that hundreds of acres of cotton still unpicked was completely destroyed as a result of that famous freeze of February 13, twenty-four years ago. Mr. Peebles said the mercury stood at 13 degrees below zero at his plantation home, and that great suffering was experienced by many people during that cold season. Mr. Peebles explained that the low price of cotton—he sold some of his large crop at four and a half cents a pound in 1899—accounted for the fact so much of the cotton was left unpicked.

Mr. Peebles stated that just as he headed for Florida, in February, 1899, on account of the cold weather, he was on his way to the Land of Flowers for the same reason. Twenty-four years ago Mr. Peebles went to Bartow, Fla., and stated that the death of orange groves there on account of the cold, caused many people to leave that part of the state. Mr. Peebles plans to go as far south as Key West before returning home.

CHURCH TO MEET

ATLANTA, Jan. 7.—Conference of Episcopal Diocesan secretaries will be held here January 9. Representatives from every section of the south are expected to attend the session with a number of matters of importance slated to be discussed.

GAME SCHEDULED

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 7.—Definite announcement naming Montgomery as the site for the University of Florida—Mississippi A. & M., football clash in 1924 is expected to be made here this week, according to local athletic authorities. The Florida A. & M. clash will be one of the major games of the south next fall, it is agreed.

BOK 'PEACE PRIZE' BALLOT

THE PLAN IN BRIEF

- Proposes
1. That the United States shall immediately enter the Permanent Court of International Justice, under the conditions stated by Secretaries Hughes and President Harding in February, 1923.
 2. That without becoming a member of the League of Nations at present constituted, the United States shall offer to extend its presence as a body of mutual counsel under conditions which
 3. Substitute moral force and public opinion for the military and economic force originally implied in Articles X and XVI.
 4. Safeguard the Monroe Doctrine.
 5. Accept the fact that the United States will assume no obligation under the Treaty of Versailles except by act of Congress.
 6. Propose that membership in the League should be opened to nations.
 7. Provide for the continuing development of international law.

THE ALBANY-DECATUR DAILY, ALBANY, ALA.

Do you approve the winning Plan in substance? Yes ☐ No ☐
(Put an X inside the proper box)

Name Please Print.
Address
City State

Are you a voter? ☐
Mail promptly to
THE AMERICAN PEACE AWARD
342 Madison Avenue, New York City
If you wish to express a fuller opinion also, please write to the American Peace Award.

MOVED

We have completed our removal to 502 and 504 Second Avenue—right across the street from our former place—and are now ready to take care of your business. We desire to thank our many friends and patrons for all past business, and to assure you that it is our purpose to serve you much better in our new location.

CHANDLER'S

"Everything reduced but the Quality"

501-SECOND AVE.

ALBANY-ALA.

COMING

Like a

CYCLONE

The Biggest Thing that
Ever Happened in
North Alabama

READ DAILY PAPERS

Don't Buy Anything Yet





Jobs are scarce for the Physically Run-Down

THE DOOR of opportunity flings wide its portals only to the man who is up and doing—who is filled with pep and punch—with rich, red blood tingling through his veins. Mountain size obstacles dwindle to ant hills and ambitions become accomplishments to these sort of men.

Where is the employer who seeks the man who is physically run-down?—The man without stamina to withstand the knocks and gaff of the hurrying, scurrying world of business?

S. S. S. is the long established and time honored creator of red blood cells. You cannot expect to get very far up the ladder unless you are equipped with a body that is strong and vigorous. S. S. S. will start you on your way. Don't allow the "Door of Opportunity" to be closed to you because you have not the stamina to withstand the gaff—because your nerve power is lacking. Build up your system!

S. S. S. made of carefully selected and scientifically prepared and proportioned herbs and barks makes you fit! Get back that old time punch! When opportunity knocks be ready to answer the call!

S. S. S. is sold at all leading drug stores. It is more economical to buy a large size bottle.

SSS. Makes You Feel Like Yourself Again

PAST YEAR GOOD ONE FOR COOPER—WELLS

(St. Joseph Press, St. Joseph, Mich.)

The year 1923 has been an epochal one in the history of Cooper-Wells and company, headquarters of which are located in St. Joseph.

On the 23rd day of June last, in the city of Albany, Alabama, this concern opened its new branch mill to assure the manufacture of enough hosiery to take care of the increasing demand for "Iron Clads."

The Alabama plant today is employing 125 persons and is producing 1,000 pairs of hosiery daily. It increased Cooper-Wells and company's annual output by 50 per cent.

In the St. Joseph plant, an average of 225 persons were employed daily in turning out the nationally known product which is sold to 13,000 retail stores throughout the country by a force of 48 trained salesmen. The daily output of the plant here is 2,000 dozen pairs.

Triple In 20 Years

The lowering of the curtain on the year 1923 finds the manufacturers of "Iron Clads" with an organization producing more than triple the production of the old mill which was totally destroyed by fire on February 25, 1903. During these 20 years the paid in stock of the company has been increased from \$150,000 to \$1,000,000.

Dating from the disastrous 1903 fire, which caused the temporary setback in the history of the company has been one of steady growth. Hindered, but not discouraged when their old plant was burned down, the management proceeded at once to the erection of a new plant. The first unit, known as the main building, constructed of brick and 3 stories high, was completed and ready for business on August 10, of that same year—less than six months after the disastrous conflagration. Since that time the capacity of the plant has been increased by the erection of three additional buildings.

Steady Growth Recorded

After the business was established in its new quarters and the most modern equipment installed, and as a result of national advertising, the business showed a steady increase.

In the year 1903, the total annual sales reached \$1,000,000 for the first time.

A. W. Wells, who was elected president of the company in 1899, holding that position until his death in 1912 was the guiding spirit and financial power of the concern. For several years previous to his death, he began to turn responsibilities of the business over to his son, J. O. Wells, who inherited the control of the corporation following the demise of his father.

Keep Plant Up-To-Date

No expense has been spared to maintain the best equipment that could be purchased and whenever new machinery could be obtained that was an improvement over the old, the old has been junked and the new installed. As a result the output of the factory has been the best that modern machinery could produce, and the thousands of retail customers all over the country have learned to respect the quality of goods put out by Cooper-Wells and company.

Dormitory Is Feature

The company takes pride in the new dormitory which was erected at a cost of \$75,000 for the benefit of employees. Rooms are furnished for about 50 girls at the cost of \$1 a week if one occupies the room alone; for two in a room, the cost is \$1.00 each. This dormitory has also a modern cafeteria at which any of the employees of the corporation can secure meals at cost. The dormitory is equipped with all modern conveniences, shower baths, victrolas and pleasant reading rooms which are supplied with good books and magazines. A suite of rooms, set aside in the dormitory for hospital purposes, is fully equipped with medical necessities, and rooms for patients and nurses.

Officers of Concern

The present officers and executives of the company are:

J. O. Wells, president and general manager.

J. G. Carver, vice president.

G. B. Paxton, secretary and treasurer.

C. J. Dohn, superintendent.

R. J. Klaiber, sales manager.

APPEAL DENIED

(Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The appeal of the Ku Klux Klan in its suit to restrain certain newspapers was denied today by the supreme court.

SOCIETY

Margaret C. Shelton—Phone Decatur 362.

SOCIAL CALENDAR

MONDAY

First Presbyterian Auxiliary 3 p. m. church.

Westminster Presbyterian Ladies Aid 2:30 p. m. Mrs. R. L. Maury.

Christian Women's Union 2 p. m. Mrs. H. T. Gill.

Missionary Society of the Central M. E. Church 3 p. m. Parsonage.

St. John Guild 3 p. m. Guild House.

TUESDAY

Ruthalean Club 3 p. m. Mrs. Zeno Bailey.

Westminster Presbyterian Bible Study Class 2:30 p. m. Mrs. A. D. Jervis.

Tuesday Club 3 p. m. Mrs. W. N. Cowden.

Tuesday Afternoon Bridge Club Lyons Hotel.

WEDNESDAY

Bridge Luncheon 1 p. m. Mrs. Tenni's Tidwell.

H. B. Luncheon Club 1 p. m. Mrs. J. R. Chrissinger.

THURSDAY

C. C. Club 3 p. m. Mrs. A. J. Arantz.

Thursday Club 3 p. m. Mrs. W. N. Cowden.

U. D. C. Mrs. J. D. Bush.

FRIDAY

Friday Thirteen 3 p. m. Mrs. W. K. Mc Neill.

WEEK OF PRAYER AT DECATUR CHURCH.

The women of the Decatur Baptist church are observing the national week of prayer for foreign missions this week.

They will have a meeting every afternoon at the church at 3 p. m.

BRIDGE LUNCHEON.

A delightful affair planned for this week is the Bridge Luncheon to be given on Wednesday at one o'clock by Mrs. Tenni's Tidwell.

MUSIC STUDY CLUB.

The meeting of the Music Study club for Wednesday afternoon of this week has been called off.

C. C. CLUB.

Mrs. John Arantz will entertain the C. C. Club on Thursday of this week.

Miss Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell Davis, has returned from Arkansas, where she spent the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford of Fayetteville, Tenn., are spending a few days in the city.

Mrs. W. A. Thompson and daughter, Jane, returned home last night from Nashville where they were the holiday guests of relatives.

Miss Beatrice Lee will leave Tuesday to resume her duties at Judson College at Marion, Ala., after spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Lee.

Miss Louisa Northwood of Birmingham is the expected guest of friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Brunswick of Akron, Ohio, are the guests of her sister, Mrs. Mollie Jordan.

Miss Margaret Simrell has gone to Florence where she will enter Florence Normal for the remainder of the term.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dickinson spent the weekend with relatives in Florence and Wilson Dam.

Mrs. Gus Pappas of Chattanooga, will arrive this week to be the guest of Mrs. Ellen Ballas.

Mrs. Bearden is spending this week in Birmingham with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zettler and children of Mooresville returned home the latter part of last week after a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Cortner.

Mrs. Thomas Currins, a former resident of Albany, is recuperating at her home in Kissimmee, Fla., after being ill at an infirmary in Tampa, Florida.

Mrs. E. A. Orendorf will leave in about two weeks to spend a few months in Florida.

Mrs. Harry Parker of Birmingham and Mrs. John Pointer of Florence, Ala., who are visiting friends and relatives here, will spend a part of this week with Mrs. Milton Harvey.

Misses Lila Webb and Dorothy Howland, of Sheffield, were the guests of their aunt, Mrs. T. A. Caddell, last week, enroute to Pulaski, Tenn., where they are attending school.

Mrs. R. M. Mc Gathery is recovering from a severe attack of tonsillitis.

Miss Christine Copeland has returned from a visit to her parents in South Alabama and resumed her duties as teacher in the Albany schools.

Mrs. T. A. Bowles and Mrs. Georgia Miller are visiting Mrs. Law Lamar in Selma, Ala.

Little Miss Laura Huff, of Corinth, Miss., is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. T. A. Caddell.

Miss Pritchett, who spent the holidays at Inverness, Ala., has returned here.

Mrs. Wiggins is ill at her home on Fourth avenue West.

Miss Virginia Carswell, who spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Carswell has resumed her duties at Howard College in Birmingham.

Miss Mary Louise Green, of Corinth, Miss., teacher in the Decatur schools has returned here to take up her teaching duties, after having been the holiday guest of her relatives there.

Mrs. L. Sentiff left for St. Louis this afternoon where she was called on account of the death of her brother, Mr. Henry Bender. Mr. Bender made his home with Mr. and Mrs. Sentiff for a number of years and was well known here.

Progressives in Fight on Senator Cummins.

Senator Albert B. Cummins

The work of organizing the United States Senate was delayed by the fight of the Progressive element of the Republican Party in opposing United States Senator Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, for the chairmanship of the powerful interstate Commerce Commission, which will dominate railroad legislation.

BIRTH

Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Lide, of Evansville, Ind., announce the birth of a son, Robert Worth, on Thursday, January 3.

MASCOT

BRIGHTER AND BETTER BEAUTY

THE MASCOT has all the beauty and usefulness of any good range plus an invention whereby the HEAT GOES ALL AROUND THE OVEN. Let your dealer show you how it SAVES ONE-THIRD OR MORE FUEL and insures uniform baking.

CARRELL FURNITURE CO.

Charter No. 10,336	Reserve District No. 6
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE	
CITY NATIONAL BANK	
AT DECATUR, IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA	
At the close of business on December 31, 1923	
RESOURCES	
Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, acceptances of other banks, and foreign bills of exchange or drafts sold with indorsement of this bank	\$587,376.91
Total Loans	\$ 587,376.91
Overdrafts, Unsecured	692.69
U. S. Government Securities Owned:	
Deposited to secure circulation (U. S. Bonds par value)	200,000.00
All other United States Government Securities (including premiums, if any)	26,078.86
Total	226,078.86
Other Bonds, Stocks, Securities, Etc.	15,670.72
Banking House	40,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	14,433.78
	54,433.78
Real Estate owned other than Banking House	9,124.66
Lawful Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	49,819.27
Cash in vault and amount due from national banks	129,346.96
Amount due from State banks, bankers, and trust companies in the United States (other than included in above items)	79,386.38
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	7,473.38
Total	216,206.72
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	10,000.00
Total	\$1,169,403.61
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in	\$ 200,000.00
Surplus Fund	27,000.00
Undivided Profits	\$ 12,513.29
	12,513.29
Circulating Notes outstanding	199,997.50
Amount due to national banks	1,075.63
Certified Checks outstanding	582.32
Cashier's Checks outstanding	7,224.41
Total	8,882.36
Demand Deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to Reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):	
Individual Deposits subject to check	600,760.00
Certificates of Deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	29,147.46
Total of Demand Deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve items	629,907.46
Time Deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):	
Certificates of Deposit (other than for money borrowed)	91,103.00
Total of Time Deposits subject to reserve	91,103.00
Total	\$1,169,403.61
State of Alabama, County of Morgan, ss.	
I, W. B. Shackelford, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
W. B. SHACKELFORD, Cashier.	
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of January, 1924.	
Mattie M. Jones, Notary Public.	
(X) SEAL	
Correct: Attest:	
S. W. Irwin,	
T. M. Dix,	
J. D. Wyker,	
Directors.	

PERSONALS

Gil Draper, manager of a Hill store in New Orleans is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Draper.

Richard Nelson has returned to Monroe, La., after a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Nelson.

R. A. Kirkland is sick at his home with a severe cold.

Dr. C. S. Chenaunt who has been ill since Saturday is improving.

Shelby Fletcher, of Huntville, was the Sunday guest of friends here.

Chandler Moves to New Location

R. E. Chandler, prominent local retail firm, today is in its new location, 504 Second avenue, in the Bond block across the street from its old location.

Tampico Reported In Rebels' Hands

(Associated Press)

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 7.—Tampico is now in the hands of revolutionary forces according to advices from New York who base their report on the Mexican revolutionary circles.

Property.

Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable, is a positive good in the world. That some are rich shows that others may become rich—and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.—Abraham Lincoln.

Wood Lighter Than Cork.

In spite of the advances of practical science, there are still some indispensable materials the making of which is still nature's secret, and for which no entirely satisfactory substitute has been found. Among these substances is cork. It is possible, though, that nature herself, in this case, offers a substitute in the wood of a tree growing on the east coast of Lake Tchad, in Africa, which is of even less specific gravity than cork.

Shoemaker's Last.

The word "last" as used in the shoemaker's trade has nothing to do with "last" in the sense of latest, but is derived from an old Saxon root, a "last" meaning a footprint, or shape of a foot. Though the word dropped out of general speech centuries ago, it has, by some freak of language, been retained as a technical word meaning the foot shape on which the shoe maker builds up his boot.

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Why don't You Cover Your House With These "Barretts" Octo Shingles You can save \$1.00 per square Laying them

Barrett Everlastic

OCTO-STRIP SHINGLES

John D. Wyker & Son

PRINCESS THEATER

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

"HAS THE WORLD GONE MAD!"

Are we a nation of self-indulgent lunatics swept off our feet by the scarlet tidal wave of jazz? Are we blind to the consequences of our terrific pace? Are we adrift in the swirling backwash of the Great War—weak-willed, weak-hearted—a hopeless prey to the shams and follies of an age of madness? See this smashing denunciation of a society madly drifting toward God knows what.

Comedy: "Fighting Blood."—No. 4

Music by the Princess Orchestra.

SEE

"THE HOODOO"

Masonic Theater—Jan. 16, 1924

Benefit of the Albany High School Annual.

Classified Ads and Business Directory

FOR RENT—Several houses in West Albany now vacant. Have several homes for sale at reasonable prices and terms. Money in large or small amounts to loan.

OUR OFFICE—Write deeds, mortgages, contracts, sale agreements, collect rents, and the closest attention to matters connected with real estate. We appreciate fire insurance business too. J. A. Thornhill, 209 Johnston street.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Davenport suit, range, heater, oil heater and Brenlin ivory shades. All in excellent condition. Call Mrs. H. K. Wiggins, Albany 742-1. 5-3t.

FOR SALE—One base burner. In good condition. If interested call No. 6 Decatur. 4-3t.

FOR SALE OR RENT—The Olshine building in Decatur, Ala. For information write John R. Witt, "Woodside Stock Farm," Belle Mina, Ala., 3-tf.

FOR SALE—40 head of good horses, mules, and mares. Home raised, home broke, no shipping cough and a home guarantee on each animal as represented. Write John R. Witt, "Woodside Stock Farm," Belle Mina, Ala. 3-tf.

FOR SALE—Old papers. Call at Daily Office. Five cents per bundle. 27-tf.

FOR SALE—Hup roadster. In good condition, looks like new. \$200.00. Otto Moebus, 6-tf.

FOR SALE—Stable fertilizer. \$1.50 per load delivered. Call Twin City Transfer Co. 12-tf.

FOR RENT

HOUSE FOR RENT—Five rooms and bath, all modern conveniences, garage, good neighborhood, one block from high school. Call Albany 712-J. 7-tf.

FOR RENT—8 nice rooms at Laurel street and 6th avenue North. Mrs. Lacy P. Green. 4-3t.

FOR RENT—After January 7th, four room apartment with reception hall, private bath, hot and cold water. At 340 Sherman street. Write box 54, Mrs. M. P. Littlejohn, Town Creek, Alabama. 2-6t.

WANTED

WANTED—Office lady. Apply Saturday. Quality Laundry. 4-2t.

LOST OR FOUND

LOST—Female collie dog, answers to name of Queen. Phone or notify W. A. Britain, Albany-City Hall. 7-3t.

LOST—Ladies silver colored slipper under please return to Mrs. B. P. Wallace, 410 Ferry street or phone Decatur 320. Reward. 4-3t.

FOUND—A coal dealer who handles Red Ash Cahaba coal only. There can be no mistakes. Leo N. Sykes, 233 Bank street. Phone Decatur 883 or 8 double 3 or Three Three's. 34-18t.

Buy and Sell—New and Secondhand **FURNITURE** **DINSMORE BROS.** 219 E. Moulton Phone 397

Estimates Furnished 1323 4th Ave. Phone 63 **ABEL BROS. PLUMBING & HEATING CO.**

Curious Siamese Custom. Among the Siamese the curious custom obtaining of reversing the elbow joint of the left arm as a sign of superiority. The children of both sexes are trained to hold their elbow in this painful position at an early age. If their parents are persons of high grade.

Quite So.

A married woman who says she wishes she were single again is the first to look for No. 2 as soon as she becomes a widow.

Acorns Fatten Hogs. Great quantities of acorns harvested from oak trees along the lower Columbia river were recently used to fatten hogs and chickens.

Lots of Times. Yod Tunkins says sometimes you have to give a boy a college education to convince him he doesn't know everything just naturally.

Guaranteed when needed. 40,000 put upon coming out in eastern part of country. (Large) Large amount of stock in the market.

Filling Stations for Pens. Filling stations for fountain pens are in use on the campus of the University of Chicago. A penny in the slot operates the machine. The dropping of the coin and the turning of the handle releases ink from the reservoir and the fluid runs into the right-hand well where it can be sucked directly into the pen or put in by means of the dropper provided.

MISCELLANEOUS

BUY FROM OWNER—10 acres inside of city limits 6 room bungalow and out buildings, one mule, one mare and mule colt, one 2 horse wagon and a lot of farming tools, will give terms. E. F. Poole, Phone 9110 Decatur. 4-3t.

GALVANIZED iron roofing. All lengths, prices right. Inquiries solicited. Phone and mail orders shipped promptly. John D. Wyker, & Son. 2-6t.

FOR SALE Complete line of Office Supplies, Stenocraft Paper, Second Sheets, Rex Files, Letter Files, Pencils, Ink, Glue, Etc.

NEBRIG FURNITURE CO. 521 2nd Ave. Phone 728 Albany, Ala.

CHARLES H. RUYER Public Stenographer Deeds, Mortgages, Legal Papers Correctly Written. Mailing lists compiled, copying Bonded Notary with Morgan County Abstract Company 909 Ferry street Phone 263

Heavy Hauling Get our price before you have anything moved. We also transfer your trucks and baggage anywhere within the city limits of Greater Decatur

50 CENTS EACH Instant Service **THE LITTLE TRANSFER CO** Office with the Little Furniture Store Phone Decatur 470

W. R. CARMACK Successor to H. Mullen Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating. Estimates Furnished 222 Grant St. Phone 64 Albany

CHIROPRACTOR (Drugless) **M. B. WOOTEN** LADY ATTENDANT 4-5-6 Eyster Building Phone Albany 183

MIRRORS RESILVERED Spotted mirrors made new. Bright finish. Work guaranteed. **E. M. CATLOW** 1502 8th Ave., South

If good work is what you want, cleanliness appeals to you, service any inducement, **MOYE'S SHOP** is here to serve you. It's the only 100 per cent shop in Alabama. Separate room for ladies.

Remember!

If you need Dry Goods, Shoes, Etc., walk a block and save a dollar.

LIGON'S

Just in front of Post Office Albany, Ala.

H. & H. MACHINE WORKS T. R. Harrison, Mgr. Acetylene Welding, Cylinder Grinding and all kinds of Machine Work 493 1st Ave. Phone Albany 471

MRS. J. B. MOYER HEMSTITCHING AND PICOTING Stamping Patterns and Art Needle Work 206 GRANT STREET

W. R. Lewis & Son Flint, Ala. GENERAL MERCHANDISE AUTO TIRES AND ACCESSORIES Cheap for Cash

First and Last

A group of negroes were at the Terminal station Sunday morning, telling a few departing brethren good-bye. A trainman noticed one negro looking on indifferently, and inquired: "Sato, are you going North?" "No, sir," said the negro addressed. "I see a Class B nigger." "What do you mean by Class 'B' nigger?" asked the trainman. "Well," said Sara, "I B's here when dey leave, and I B's here when dey come back."

BETTER BE SAFE THAN SORRY INSURE WITH **COFFEE INSURANCE AGENCY** R. E. Coffee, Mgr. 111 W. Vine St.

Instant Service

LIDE'S

READY TO GO

ONE FOUR O

American Peace Award Is Made

(Continued From Page One)

its organs has been proposed during the life of the present administration but also how much has been actually begun.

Officially or Unofficially the United States is Represented on Many League Commissions.

The United States Government has accredited its representatives to sit as members "in an unofficial and consulting capacity" upon four of the most important social welfare commissions of the League, viz: Health, Opium, Traffic in Women and Children, and Anthrax (Industrial Hygiene.)

Our Government is a full member of the International Hydrographic Bureau, an organ of the League. Our Government was represented by an "unofficial observer" in the Brussels Conference (Finance and Economic Commission) in 1920. It sent Hon. Stephen G. Porter and Bishop Brent to represent it at the meeting of the Opium Commission last May.

Our Public Health Service has taken part in the Serological Congresses of the Epidemics Commission and has helped in the experimental work for the standardization of serums.

Our Government collaborates with the League Health organization through the international office of Public Health at Paris, and with the Agriculture committee of the League Labor Organization through the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

In February, 1923, Secretary Hughes and President Harding formally recommended that the Senate approve our adherence to the Permanent Court under four conditions or reservations, one of which was that the United States should officially participate in the election of judges by the Assembly and Council of the League, sitting as electoral colleges for that purpose.

Unofficial cooperation from the United States with the work of the League, includes membership in five of the social welfare commissions or committees of the League, in one on economic reconstruction, and in one (Asaland Islands) which averted a war. American women serve as expert assessors upon the Opium and Traffic in Women Commissions.

Two philanthropic agencies in the United States have between them pledged more than \$400,000 to support either the work of the Epidemics Commission or the League inquiry into conditions of the traffic in women and children.

How Can Increasing Cooperation Between the United States and the Organized World Be Secured?

The United States being already so far committed to united councils with League agencies for the common social welfare, all of which have some bearing upon the preservation of world peace, the question before us may take this form:

How can increasing cooperation between the United States and the organized world for the promotion of peace and security be assured, in forms acceptable to the people of the United States and hopefully practicable?

The United States Can Extend Its Present Cooperation With the League's Social Welfare Activities.

Without any change in its present policy, already described, the United States Government could, first show its willingness to cooperate similarly with the other humane and reconstructive agencies of the League. To four of these agencies that Government has already sent delegates with advisory powers. It could as properly accept invitations to accredit members with like powers to each one of the other welfare commissions. It has already received invitations from two of the latter.

It is secondly, immediately practicable to extend the same kind of cooperation, whenever asked to do it, so as to include participation in the work of the commissions and technical committees of the Labor Organization. The record shows that such cooperation is already begun.

The single common purpose of all these committees is the collection and study of information on which may be based subsequent recommendations for national legislation.

All conventions and resolutions, recommended by the first three congresses of the International Labor Organization, have already been laid before the Senate of the United States and, without objection, referred to the appropriate committee. No different procedure would have been followed if the United States were a member of the Labor Organization of the League. An immediate step is adherence to the Permanent Court.

A third immediately practicable step is the Senate's approval of the proposal that the United States adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice for the reasons and under the conditions stated by Secretary Hughes and President Harding in February 1923.

These three suggestions for increasing cooperation with the family of nations are in harmony with policies already adopted by our Government, and in the last case with a policy so old and well reorganized that it may now be called traditional.

They do not involve a question of membership in the League of Nations as now constituted, but it cannot be denied that they lead to the threshold of that question. Any further step toward cooperation must confront the problem of direct relations between the United States and the Assembly and Council of fifty four nations in the League.

In Actual Operation the League Employs No Force.

The practical experience of the League during its first three and a half years of life has not only wrought out in a group of precedents, the beginnings of what might be called "the constitutional law of the League," but it has also shifted the emphasis in activities of the League and foreshadowed important modifications in its constitution, the Covenant.

At its birth the Covenant of the League bore, vaguely in Article X and more clearly in Article XVI the impression of a general agreement to enforce and coerce. Both of those Articles suggest the action of a world-state which never existed and does

not now exist. How far the present League is actually removed from functioning as such a State is sufficiently exhibited in its dealings with Lithuania and Poland over Vilna and their common boundary, and with Greece and Italy over Corfu.

Experience in the last three years has demonstrated probably insuperable difficulties in the way of fulfilling in all parts of the world the large promise of Article X in respect to either its letter or its spirit. No one now expects the League Council to try to summon armies and fleets, since it utterly failed to obtain even an international police force for the Vilna district.

Each Assembly of the League has witnessed vigorous efforts to interpret and modify Article X. In the Fourth Assembly an attempt to adopt an interpretation of that Article in essential agreement with the Senate reservation on the same subject in 1920 was blocked only by a small group of weak States like Persia and Panama, which evidently attributed to Article X a protective power that it possesses only on paper.

Such States, in possible fear of unfriendly neighbors, must decide whether the preservation of a form of words in the Covenant is more vital to their peace and security, and to the peace and security of the world, than the presence of the United States at the council table of the family of nations. As to Article XVI, the Council of the League created a Blockade Commission which worked for two years to determine how the "economic weapon" of the League could be efficiently used and uniformly applied. The commission failed to discover any obligatory procedure that weaker powers would dare to accept. It was finally agreed that each State must decide for itself whether a breach of the Covenant has been committed.

The Second Assembly adopted a generally amended form of Article XVI from which was removed all reference to the possibility of employing military force and in which the abandonment of uniform obligation was directly provided for. The British Government has since proposed to weaken the form of requirement still further.

Article X and XVI in their original forms have therefore been practically condemned by the principal organs of the League and are today reduced to something like innocuous desuetude. The only kind of compulsion which nations can freely engage to apply to each other in the name of peace is that which arises from conference, from moral judgment, from full publicity, and from the power of public opinion.

Fifty-seven States, including Germany, are members of the International Labor Organization of the League. There are about sixty-five independent States in the world.

The Leadership of the United States in the New World is Obviously Recognized by the League.

Another significant development in the constitutional practice of the League is the unwillingness of the League Council to intervene in any American controversy, even though all states in the New World except three are members of the League.

This refusal became evident in the Panama-Costa Rica dispute in 1921 and in the quarrel between Chile, Peru and Bolivia, a quarrel which impelled the last two states to absent themselves from the Third Assembly wherein a Chilean was chosen to preside.

Obviously the League intends to recognize the leadership of the United States in the New World precisely as the United States claims it. This is nothing less than the observance of an unwritten law limiting the powers and duties of the League Council, defined in Article XI of the Covenant to questions that seem to threaten the peace of the Old World. When the United States is willing to bring the two halves of the world together for friendly consideration of common dangers, duties and needs, it will be possible to secure, if it is desired closer cooperation between the League organizations and the Pan-American Union, already a potential regional League. It is conceivable that the family of nations may eventually clearly define certain powers and duties of relatively local significance which may be developed upon local associations or unions. But the world of business and finance is already unified. The worlds of scientific knowledge and humane effort are nearly so. Isolation of any kind is increasingly impossible, and world organization already centralized is no more likely to return to disconnected effort than the United States is likely to revert to the Calhoun theory of States Rights and Secession.

In Actual Operation, If Not in Original Conception the League Realizes the Principle and the Hopes of The Hague Conference.

The operation of the League has therefore evolved a Council widely different from the body imagined by the makers of the Covenant. It can employ no force but that of persuasion and moral influence. Its only actual powers are to confer and advise, to create commissions, to exercise inquisitive, conciliatory and arbitral functions, and to help elect judges of the Permanent Court.

In other words, the force of circumstance is gradually moving the League into position upon the foundations so well laid by the world's leaders between 1899 and 1907 in the great international councils of that period. The assemblies of the League and the Congresses of the International Labor Organization are successors to the Hague Conferences.

The Permanent Court has at least begun to realize the highest hope and purpose of the Second League Conference.

The Secretariat and the Labor Office have become Continuation Committees for the administrative work of the organized world, such as the Hague Conference lacked resources to create but would have rejoiced to see.

The council, resolving loose and large theories into clean-cut and modest practice, has been gradually reconciling the League, as an organized world, with the ideals of international independence, temporarily obscured since 1914 by the shadows of the Great War.

No one can deny that the organs of the League have brought to the ser-

vice of the forces behind those ideals an efficiency, scope and variety of appeal that in 1914 would have seemed incredible.

It is common knowledge that public opinion and official policy in the United States have for a long time, without distinction of party, been favorable to international conferences for the common welfare, and to the establishment of conciliatory arbitral and judicial means for settling international disputes.

There is no reason to believe that the judgment and policy have been changed. Along these same lines the League is now plainly crystallizing, as has been shown, and at the touch of the United States the process can be expedited.

In no other way can the organized world, from which the United States cannot be economically and spiritually separated, belt the power of public opinion to the new machinery, devised for the pacific settlement of controversies between nations and standing always ready for use. **The United States Should Participate in the League's Work Under Stated Conditions.**

The United States Government should be authorized to propose cooperation with the League and participation in the work of its Assembly and Council under the following conditions and reservations:

1. The United States accepts the League of Nations as an instrument of mutual counsel but it will assume no obligations to interfere with political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state. **The United States Will Maintain The Monroe Doctrine.**

In uniting its efforts with those of other States for the preservation of peace and the promotion of the common welfare, the United States does not abandon its traditional attitude concerning American independence of the Old World and does not consent to submit its long established policy concerning questions regarded by it as purely American to the recommendation or decision of other Powers. **The United States Proposes That Moral Judgment and Public Opinion Be Substituted for Force.**

2. The United States will assume no obligations under Article X, in its present form in the Covenant, unless in any particular case Congress has authorized such action.

The United States will assume no obligations under Article XVI, in its present form in the Covenant or in its amended form as now proposed, unless in any particular case Congress has authorized such action.

The United States proposes that Articles X and XVI be either dropped altogether or so amended and changed as to eliminate any suggestion of a general agreement to use coercion for obtaining conformity to the pledges of the Covenant.

The United States Will Assume No Obligations Under the Versailles Treaty Except as Congress Approves.

3. The United States will accept no responsibility and assume no obligation in connection with any duties imposed upon the League by the peace treaties, unless in any particular case Congress has authorized such action. **The United States Proposes That Membership Be Opened to Any Self-Governing State.**

4. The United States proposes that Article I of the Covenant be construed and applied, or, if necessary, re-drafted, so that admission to the League shall be assured by any self-governing State that wishes to join and that receives the favorable vote of two-thirds of the Assembly.

The Continuing Development of International Law Must Be Provided For 5. As a further condition of its participation in the work and councils of the League, the United States asks that the Assembly and Council consent—or obtain authority—to begin collaboration for the revision and development of international law, employing for this purpose, the aid of a commission of jurists. This Commission would be directed to formulate a new existing rules of the law of nations, to reconcile divergent opinions, to consider points hitherto inadequately provided for, but vital to the maintenance of international justice and in general to define the social rights and duties of States. The recommendations of the Commission would be presented from time to time, in proper form for consideration, to the Assembly as to a recommending it or not a lawmaking body.

Among these conditions Numbers 1 and 2 have already been discussed. Number 3 is a logical consequence of the refusal of the United States Senate to ratify the treaty of Versailles, and of the settled policy of the United States which is characterized in the first reservation. Concerning Numbers 4 and 5 this may be said:

Anything less than a world-conference, especially when Great Powers are excluded, must incur, in proportion to the exclusions, the suspicion of being an alliance, rather than a family of nations. The United States can render service in emphasizing this lesson, learned in the Hague Conference, and in thus helping to reconstitute the family of nations as it really is. Such a conference or assembly must obviously bear the chief responsibility for the development of new parts of the law of nations, devised to fit changed and changing conditions, to extend the sway of justice and to help in preserving peace and security.

Notice Of Stockholders Meeting The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Alabama Building and Loan Association will be held at the office of the Association at the Tennessee Valley Bank, Decatur, Alabama, on Saturday, January 19th, 1924 at 5:00 p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and to transact any other business that may properly come before said meeting or any adjournment thereof.

Dated at Decatur, Alabama, December 22nd, 1923.

Clyde Hendrix, President, A. T. Hanson, Secretary, Jan. 7-14.

Jimson Weed as Anaesthetic.

In prehistoric times, Zulus and other tribes of North American Indians used a substance obtained from the Jimson weed as an anaesthetic during surgical operations.

OFFICE CAT



Copyright 1921, by Edgar Allan Moss.

New York uses nearly 735,000,000 gallons of water a day, including Saturday night.

There seems to be a general campaign on by the newspapers of the nation to print President and Mrs. Coolidge's picture daily, so that the general public will eventually know what the Chief Executive and the First lady look like.

Amos Tash says "My plan is, first make up your mind to get married and then look for the girl; not the other way round, which is what most men do, and leads to all kinds of trouble."

The movement started by a New York bachelor girl to have all married men identified as such by tattoo marks, on the ground that such marking is unnecessary may be alright but married men have been identified for years by the spots on their vests.

No matter how generous a man may be he does not like to laugh at his own expense.

"Say-you" bawled the traffic cop sarcastically at the fair young driver, "which way are you going to decide to go anyhow?"

"Why officer," she smiled at him, "you see I just had my car washed and I can't do a thing with it."

"The Campbell's is coming" said the bowl as it was lifted off the shelf.

The wicked city is not without its thrills if you have a car and can run out to a country roadhouse.

A man is happiest while giving some body advice, a woman while giving somebody medicine.

Just as a matter of good sportsmanship, all men should be decent now. The courts are far behind in their work.

NOT ME!

Her eyes are blue; her hair is blonde, Her heart is true; of me she's fond. Her word I trust; her love I seek, Her temper, though, is scarcely meek. Her smile is gold, her lips are sweet, Her face is love, but, oh, her feet. Her shoes, I find, are number 10's. Who wants her now among you men?

There's rare beauty in our

Hand-Colored Photos

BULLINGTON'S STUDIO

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT

(On call from State Banking Department)

TENNESSEE VALLEY BANK

DECEMBER 31, 1923

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Commercial and Call	Capital Stock \$ 175,000.00
Loans 332,500.00	Surplus Fund 175,000.00
Commodity Loans 668,864.41	Undivided Profits and
Demand Loans 149,125.71	Reserves 44,551.33
	Deposits 5,030,466.04
Loans and Discounts \$1,146,490.12	
Overdrafts 2,784,037.17	
Stocks and Bonds 133.89	
Banking Houses (16) 167,373.00	
Furniture and Fix- 102,500.00	
tures (16) 42,500.00	
Other Real Estate 42,600.00	
Building Account 2,387.57	
Cash and due from Banks 1,166,995.62	
\$5,425,017.37	\$5,425,017.37

C-O-A-L

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